

C E N S U R E
U P O N

Lily's Grammar;

Wherein, besides a

D I S C O U R S E

Of the Reason of

E D U C A T I O N ;

A R E S H E W N ,

The Contradictions, Falsities
and false words, Omissions, Re-
petitions, superfluous Rules, and
misplaced words in our *Gram-
mar*.

By R. G. formerly of the Free-School
in *New-Castle*.

*O*best plerumque iis qui discere volunt, autoritas
eorum qui se docere profitentur. Cic.

*S*apientiam sibi adimunt, qui sine ulla iudicio inven-
ta majorum probant. Laetant.

London, Printed by B.W. for George Downs, at
the three Flower de Lucys over against S. Dun-
stan's Church, in Fleet-Street. 1684.

A
C E N S U R E
U P O N

Walter's Grammar;

Walter's Grammar;

D I S C O U R S E

Of the Nature of

E D U C A T I O N .

• A B S T R A C T •

The Compositions, Exercises,
and false words, Omissions, Re-
visions, &c. in the Rules, and
enlarged words in our Grammar.

Printed by J. B. for J. B. in 1750.

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A Catalogue of those *Authors* and *Grammarians* which
I have perused for compo-
sing this *Censure* and *Epitome*
of *Lilly*.

AUTHORS:

Angelus Politianus.
Ausonius.

Aurelius Victor.

Boëthius de Consolatione.

Cato de re rusticâ.

Catullus.

Cæsar, with A. Hirtius.

Cicero.

A 2

Claus

Claudian's Epig.

Columella.

Cornelius Celsus de Medicinâ.

Nepos.

Tacitus.

Curtius.

Eutropius.

Florus.

Fulgentius de prisco Sermone.

Gellius Noct. Attic.

Horace.

Jornandus.

Isidorus Originum.

Julius Exuper.

Justin.

Juvenal.

Lactantii Instit.

Lipsius.

Livy.

Lucan.

Lucretius.

Lucretius.
Macrobius.
Martial's Epig.
Marcellus de propriet. Serm.
Orosius de gloriâ, &c. Ovid.
Paterculus.
Palladius de re rust.
Pompeius Festus.
Petrarcha de remed. fortune.
Plautus. Persius.
Pliny's Nat. Hist.
Pliny's Ep.
Propertius.
Quintilian.
Rufus Festus.
Salust. Suetonius.
Seneca the Philosopher.
Seneca the Poet.
Terence.
Titullus.
Valerius.

Valerius Flaccus.

Maximus

Probus de notis Rom.

*Varro de linguâ lat.
de re rusticâ.*

Vitruvius.

Virgil.

GRAMMARIANS.

Alvarus.

Despanterius.

Farnaby.

Johnson's *Sciagraphia*,

Linacrus.

Oxon. Notes,

Vossius ; and several others:

To

**To the Right Worshipful and
Worshipful**

Nicholas Fenwick, Esq; May.
Sir Rob. Shaftoe, Kt. Record.
Sir Ralph Carr, Kt.
Sir Ralph Jennison, Kt.
Sir Nathanael Johnson, Kt.
Henry Brabant, Esq;
Timothy Davison, Esq;

Aldermen.

Matthew Jeffreyson, Esq;
George Morton, Esq;
Timothy Hobson, Esq;
William Blacket, Esq;
William Aubonee, Esq;
Nicholas Ridley, Esq;
Sheriff.

**And to the rest of the Common
Council of the Town and
County of New-Castle upon
Tine.**

SIRS,

THE deep obligation you have
laid me under, in the time of
my sickness, does not a little move me,
to take the first occasion wherein

A 2

to

~~to acknowledge my self indebted un-~~
~~to you.~~

What I present to your Worships,
is a strict survey of Lilly's Gram-
mar, which has bin view'd by several
judicious persons and Masters of
Free-Schools; and not without their
good liking. And I doubt not, but it
will giv satisfaction also to you my
Worthy and learned Patrons, who
are able to judge in the matter, and of
competency to put a decision to the
point: for, did Athens flourish more
with men of learning, than does
New-Castle? what City in the
Land givs like incouragement thereto,
and carries on her affairs with such
unanimity and prudence?

I beseech you then allow it the
shadow of your wing, and accept this
acknowledgement of my gratitude,
as a testimony how great my desires
are, to manifest that I am unfeign-
edly,

S I R S,

Aug. 4. 1683. **Y**our most obliged,
humble and very
grateful Servant,

R. G.

None can say, I have bin
lovere upon him; having used
less

add in another note now desired I
will soon be, your way to the back
~~chamber, you to the back chamber~~
which you may find in the back
of the book I send you of the
*A Copy of a Letter written to a Ma-
ster of a Free-School, and of
thirty six years standing.*

S I R,

HAVING finished my *Censure*
and *Epitome* of *Lilly*,
which I told you of some time
since: I now send them you,
desiring that what over-
sights you meet with there-
in, may be impartially corre-
cted.

None can say, I have bin
severe upon him; having used
less

less aloes than hony ; and don
but as others be-
fore me : Strabo *Nulla salis mica*
found fault with *est, nec guttula fel-*
lis in illa. Eratosthenes ; Ga-
len with *Thessalus* ; and what
School of Philosophy, is not at
daggers-drawing with those
who went before ? yea, *Horace*
sais, *Grammatici certant* — and why
not I with *Lilly* ? so with *Hera-*
clitus we may say, *Omnia secun-*
dum litem fieri ; and as *Seneca* ob-
serves ; *Tota hujus mundi concordia*
ex discordibus con-
stat. This then *Nat. quest.*
was my task, by *l. 7.*
the help of those Authors pre-
fix'd, to expunge what has not
bin of use among the Ancients,
or

or rather contrary thereunto ;
and to shew what latitude the
Romans took in writing : for
*Apud nos nulla magis haberi verba &
usitata debent, & recepta ; quam quæ
de veteribus illis magnorum Autho-
rum thesauris proferantur.*

Macrobius, tels us plainly, *Ve-
teres indulgisse copię per varietatem :*
as when they said, *Exanimos
& exanimēs ; Saturnalium & Sa-
turnaliorum ;* and that *Homo mag-
nâ eloquentiâ* is neither full nor
perfect, but so taken : *Quæ custo-
diam attinent. Val. Max. Quod ad sor-
des attinuerat, id. Inter cœnam. id. In-
ter cœnandum. M. Sen. Flortor amare.
Cic. for ut amant. Consilium cœpisse
hominum fortunas evertere, id. for e-
vertendi. It visere. Ter. for visita-
tum*

tum. Charidemum dicere audistis.
Cic. for dicentem. Viginti millium,
& centum millia. Corn. Nepos.

After perusal, I pray return
them stamped with your learn-
ed pen, which will, not a lit-
tle, add credit and authority to
them, and oblige me to be,

Sir,

Your real Friend
and Servant.

The Answer.

SIR,

I Hav perus'd your Censure and Grammar, and cannot but approv of that undertaking, which tends both to a quicker acquiring all necessary Grammar-rules, and gives us an account of that liberty the Romans did, and therfore we may use.

As for the first, experience shews that too many years are spent in learning Lilly; even though the Master be industrious and skilful; and the Scholar apt and teachable: which puts me in mind of the complaints of many bemoaning, that by
neg=

neglect, after leaving the School, they had almost lost all their Latin: whom I advis'd to begin with their Grammar and get it by heart; but they reply'd it was a task insuperable: and doubtless the repeted necessary rules, with others, wholly useles, greatly burdens the Scholars memory, which your Epitome has cur'd.

Now as for the second, even modern Writers, do not confine themselves to Lilly's rules; but take a greater latitude, as the old hav don; of which you hav giv'n account at large, and that, out of the Authors themselves: so that the case is clear: for, came not rules at first from reading?

One thing I cannot approv, namely, that Laus & Vituperium--- should be expung'd; for the Genitiv case,

base, the latter of two Substantives, is,
as it were, possessor of the former;
thus, Facundia Ciceronis, shows
that Cicero possesses his Eloquence;
but Puer boni ingenii, notes that
the child possesses the wit. So that
in this I cannot accord with you.

As for your Grammar, the un-
dertaking is ingenious, and stored
with many right good observations;
as the Learned at Cambridge
have Characteriz'd it to you: and
sure it is the most useful way in
writing, to comprehend multum in
parvo, and most helpful to the learn-
er. Thus you have the opinion of

Sir, I am

Your Friend and
Servant.

A
CENSURE
UPON
LILLY'S Grammar.

I. **L**ET it not seem strange to any that I pass a *Censure* upon *Lilly*, while I teach him ; his method, indeed, is more distinct than others : but the world knows, his rules are faulty : and I cannot conceive it injustice, either to examine or refute, the doctrine, of our predecessors : for *secundum more non ducimur*, says *Lactantius*. And thus in our own profession, did *Hippocrates*, above

2000 years ago ; and *Galen* no less the like, who yet were as little infallible as they. Which seeing it falls in my way, take this following § for a digression.

2. *Celsus* (a) telling that *Hippocrates* accounts, if a

(a) *De Med. l. 3. c. 4.* Fever abate on an other day than Cri-

tical, a relapse was wont to return : *sais*, *Asclepiades* did justly repudiate it as vain, &c. and a little below, adds that he keeps not to his purpose : thus gravely reprov'g him for his fancied critical days. After

the same manner
(b) *Tract. de Temp.* *Helmont* (b) speaks plainly, that he al-

ways observ'd with diligence, that there is never any *crisis* at all, where the Physician being Master of his Art knows how to take away the disease before the usual time : and else-

where (c) *sais* ; It is the part of a good and
(c) *De Feb. c. 11.*

and faithful Physician not to give any regard to *crises* : but rather to prevent them : For nature never intends a *crisis*, but when she is left to shift for her self. Shall I tell you how his 24 *Aph.* is contradicted in the second Book *Aph.* 29. The 23^d in the second Book by the 19th. And see how little truth is in *Aph.* 31. l. 5. Thus with *Sanctorius* (d)

I do not account (d) Method. vitand. error. them of such verity

as men cry them up to be : but many of them rather, as *Cicero* expresses it, *Vix digna lucubratione anicularum* : than to be of the monument of Physick : How are they then *eterna veritatis* ? Yea *Galen* himself, sticks not to contradict *Hippocrates* about *Eunuchs* having the Gout, and growing bald : Whereat *Sen. Ep.* 95. breaks forth, saying ; What a wonder is it, that the greatest of Physicians should be taken in a lie ? Nor is *Galen* less without his failings ; whose 2000

pulses (as Dr. *Primrose*. computes them) are more intelligibly known by their strength, greatness, frequency ; with the contraries, and

(e) *Sylvii prax. med.*
l.1, c. 26.

means of those extremes (e). And were it not too tedious,

I could shew ten of his for one of *Lillies* contradictions. Then they who deify either, must needs be but children in the art : And if, as for certain they have erred, and speak contrary to our senses, why should we not reject them ? and so we may do with *Lilly* ; for the way to redeem

(f) *Novum Organ.*
Aph. 31.

our art is (as my *L. Bacon* (f) has it) to attempt an in-

stauration *ab imis fundamentis*, from the very foundation : and first to take of that superstitious reverence, which has bin so long paid to the antiquated Masters of the profession. In which undertaking, if I happen to mistake, consider, that even the *Ro-*

man

man Orator confesses himself incident (g) thereunto: and as *Lactantius* (h) observes, *Aristotle* though styled the Prince of Philosophers, yet saves others the pains to refute him, and contradicts himself:

(g) *Difficile est, in longa oratione non aliquando ita dicere, ut sibi ipse non conveniat. Brutus.*

(h) *Institut. l. 1.*

c. 5,

(i) *Nec enim ab ullo poterit Cicero, quam à Cicerone vehementius refutari.* But to return,

(i) *l. 2. c. 9.*

3. The complaint of our Countreys slow instructing Youth, in the Latin tongue, is not without cause: which though it be a great ornament in a Gent. and such an accomplishment, as alone will man him abroad; yet is, I confess, purchased at an over high rate. But the fault may be as well in the Scholar, as in the Master: the duty of the latter, is easily discharg'd, seing advice and instruction, may sooner be given and

enjoind, than followd and obeyd : the
work and task of the former (I mean
of the Scholar) may be retarded, and
like *Aristotl.'s pons asinorum*, made
unattainable ; I mean where the Boy
has a genial indisposition, and weak
capacity ; and withall affects not
his Book : It is as hard a matter, for
a Master to penetrate that thick skull,
as for a Boat to row against tide :
If he com to som smatterings, they

(k) *Laudamus verba
bene rebus accommo-
data.* Quintil.

(l) *Plin. Ep. 14.
l. 2.*

shall be as imper-
tinent (k) as (l)
Pliny's Attilius; or as
bald as an *Agean*
stable is impure.

We need not revive *Origen's* or *Phi-
lo's* allegory, of singeing his tongues-
end, with an hot Iron, *Moses* like, to
make him a stammerer : *Ex quovis*

ῥο: Ⓞ πρ' αὐ-
εγν.

*ligna non fit Mercuri-
us* ; he is not fit
timber for polish-

ing : such should be remanded to
the place from whence they came,
with

with a true account of their dulness, ere they be besotted by severe correction (m). For

there are, not only, particular Boys; but whole Nations indisposed for learning, whereunto is required, not only education, but a pregnant *Minerva*, and teeming consti-

(m) *cædi discentes minime velim, quia deforme atq; servile est: quod si cui tam est mens illiberalis, ut objurcatione non corrigatur, is etiam ad plagas, ut pessima quoque mancipia dabitur. Quintil. Institut. l. 1. c. 3.*

tution. For the wisdom of God, hath divided the genius of men, according to the different affairs of the world: and varied their inclinations, according to the variety of actions, to be performed therein; which they who consider not; rudely rushing, upon professions and ways of life, unequal to their natures; dishonour not only themselves, and their functions; but pervert the harmony of the whole world. For if the world

Brown's Enquiry into vulgar errors.

went on, as God hath ordained it; and were every one employed, in points concordant to their natures; Professions, arts and Kingdoms would rise up of themselves; nor needed we a lanthorn to find a man in *Athens*.

4. Others ther are, I confess, whose wits, like wax, will take a full impressi^{on}, and be cultivated by their Masters daily instruction; upon such has nature bestow'd a good memory, the chief sign of wit in a Boy (as *Quintilian* observes) adorned with those excellent properties, to apprehend the Masters dictates, with facility, and keep them with fidelity. Now these although by a long ambages and many weary paces, yet at last shew the true and genuine stamp of the Muses: and even such, you will say, make a tedious work of it; and scarce compass that part of their education, in less time than a seven years apprenticeship: If they
were

(9)

were to learn the *China* language, which consists of 50000 words; or *Mithridates* his 22,

(n) sure they would need Methu-

(n) *Valer. Max. l. 8. c. 7.*

saems years to acquire them in, although it were their only work, being freed of State affairs, wherewith he was incumbred. We likewise find, that a year or two, is time enough, to acquire the *French* or any forrein language : all which I must confes is true, and seems not strange to me, while we are such strangers to the thing we pretend unto, and never practice what we teach, I mean, speaking of Latin. As if with *Aristotle* in his *Physics*, we affirm τὰς λόγους καὶ διδασκόμενος καὶ μὴ ἐκ διδασκόμενος, we taught and did not teach : whereas we know all things are perfected by practice (o). Thus if I see a Surgeon open a

(o) *Quarum omne opus est in faciendq, atq; agendo. Cic. Ac. quæst. l. 4. Rerum omnium magister est usus. Cæc. de bello civ. l. 2.*

vein,

vein, it will instruct me better how to do the same, than the reading in Books, where the arm should be strait bound, how the lance is held and

(p) So, *Quantitatem syllabarum Poetarum lectio multo facilius quam regularum multitudo supeditabit.*
Saisour Greek Grammar.

guided in the breathing (p), and thus it is in every thing, Practice is the only Mistress, and want of use will caus our Mother

tongue to rust.

Thus *Montaign* affirms of himself (q), that he learnt Latin from his infancy,

(q) *Essais* l. I. c. 25.

without any rules of *Grammar*, and only by discours with his Master; the servants and others being all forbid to talk, unless som Latin words, unto him; and when he was six years old, he had got as pure a Latin tongue, as his Master could express; being then able to reduce bad Latin into good. So much does the life of every Study, Art, &c. depend upon

upon use, that by practice, it becoms habitual ; which ceasing, it is subject to decay, although it were attain'd before, unto perfection : What being is it likely then to hav, where it has never bin put into practice ? Skill in Physic, cannot be attain'd unto, without an Hospital of sick people, wherby to give the Students insight into practice : for those (r) things, which they who learn ought to practice, while they practice they will best learn. Even thus, if our Scholars were to board with us (s), or we with them, and instead of gabbling *English*, all their discourses were turned into Latin, in a year or two they would be expert, if follow'd closely, and corrected wherin their speech is incongru-

(r) Ἄ γὰρ δὲ μαθητὰς νομιζόντας τοῖς εἶναι, ταῦτα ποιεῖν οὐκ ἐννομεν. Arist. Eth. l. 2. c. 1.

(s) Plus viva vox & convicius, quam oratio, proderit Quia longum iter est per præcepta, breve & efficax per exempla. Sen. Ep. 6.

congruous ; which would no less tend to the advantage of Masters, and breed a race, that could readily entertain any Forreiner with discours in Latin ; and shake off that opprobrium of the *British* Ile.

5. Another impediment, no less than the former ; and therfor not to be passed over slightly, is the long journey from *In Speech* to *Profodia* ; a greater Task than learning Latin (as a Reverend Dr. of the Church did lately tell me) and too much toil for a generous mind to be enslaved with ; which makes so many of our Youth to nauseat School learning ; being as glad to be taken from School ; as a Prisoner to be set at liberty from a Gaol ; rather choosing to be branded with the name of a dunce, than to be so enslav'd with daily repetitions of parts, and making of Themes and Verses, all which must be drawn out of another Fountain ; and this must surely dull and confuse their

their young and tender wits ; the rather seing as *Montaign* (r) remarks, half our age is consumed that way. Many years being spent in learning bare words ; I mean more, than an illiterat Nurs will be in teaching a child the *English* tongue, and as many years after, ere they can succinctly know, how to mingle and join them handsomly into one coherent orb : Much of which must be trifled in their learning without book every thing, while within Book they understand very little, as *Astham* observes.

6. Now in detecting those repetitions, omissions, contradictions, and fals Latin, I meet with in *Lilly*, I shall offer such things, as upon reading Latin Au-

thors (u); (u) *Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges.*

• *Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui;
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum :
Et quos Authores turba latina docet
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.*

Lill. de moribus.

and

and perusing other Grammars

(x) *Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere
Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii.
id. ibidem.*

(x) I have collected,
which I judgemay
somewhat

satisfie the curious: For *Magna pars studiorum amœnitates querimus*, saies Pliny, leaving cavillers to abound in their own sens; who, *quia ipsi errant, irascuntur iis, qui veram viam sequuntur*, Lact. Inst. l. 5. c. 1. To my King, and Parliament, it does belong to new model, to rescind or alter for publick use, what by their authority, has been, for so many years establisht. And this perhaps with my Grammar, may make way thereunto.

7. First, Then I have observ'd several repetitions; som only of which I shall here name, and add the rest to the following Sections.

Those Figures *Appositio*, *Syllepsis*, *Zeugma*, *Synthesis* and *Synecdoche* are made

made rules in the *Syntax*, and yet set down at large after it ; both of which the Boys are enjoyn'd to learn.

The rule, *Præpositiones cum casum amittunt*—is thrice in the *Accidence*, and once in the *Syntax* ; although ther be one that might serv for all in the *Adverb* : Moreover he givs it a plain contradiction by *post* in *Longo post tempore venit*, under *adverbia diversitatis*—where *post* which governs only an *Accusativ*, must there being an *Adverb*, govern an *Ablativ* : although the same words be under *Præpositiones cum casum*—to shew that *post* governs not *tempore*. *Quorum participia frequentius dativo gaudent*, is included in *Verbalia in bilis*—and *Quamvis in his usitator est dativus*.

8. Again, there are sevrall omissions, contradictions, &c. of which as they lie

In

In the Accidence.

I Much question *filia* and *nata* ending in *is* : and as much *agnus*, *lucius*, *populus*, — being Vocativs. I read often *Dei* and *Deis* in Sen. Traged. Ovid, Livy, Martials epig. Ausonius, Tacitus, Lucan, &c. Yea Ter. Varro saith *hi Dei*. & l. 7. *Ut hic Deus, sic hi Dei*. Thus Dugard renders Θεὸν, ἡ δὲ καὶ εὐδοκία. in Lucian, καὶ ἄνθρωποι 4. *hominesve deive*. *Genius* though no proper name has its Voc. in *i* saith *Tibullus*, and so *Mercurius*, if you dare credit *Hor.* and *Cic.*

Meridies an example for the 5th. decl. is said, not to hav the Plural.

Unus is join'd to words of the singular ; as *Satis una superque vidimus excidia. Vir. Tabula testamenti, una erant*

erant allata, altera relicta. Cas. which *tabula* for a will, *Cic.* has in the sing. as *Tabulam ceratam dari, cerâ legitimâ* : and a little after, he sais *Tabula una*. So *duplices loci; uni è rebus ipsis. Cic. Or. Una litera*, but som will say it is in the sing. only poëticè as with *Ovid* often. *Una decuma. Cic.* and *ad unas unius agri decumas*; and *plus decumâ. id. Unis moribus vivunt. id. Unis vestimentis lautus es. id. Unis vinculis duos alligat. Sen. controuv. 19. l. 3.* So that it seems to be a piece of elegancy, and as *Priscian* terms it, a peculiar property in *unus*, to be in the plural, with words taken as if in the singular : Thus in *English* we say, They are good ones : *Lillies* rule must then be inconsistent with *Latin*.

Som question *nostrate* in the Nom. seing *Cic.* sais, *Iter Arpinas* : and *Livy*, *bellum Privernas* : for after words in *atis* were contracted into *as*, *as* kept all genders : and it

C

was

was *hic & hac nostratis & hoc* *nostrate* of old; as *Lilly* in *Prosodia* clears.

We may either use the Future
 (w) *Se Gell. noct.* Infinitiv; or
Att. l. 1. c. 7. Participle in *rus*;
 as, *Hanc sibi rem pra-*
sidio sperant futurum. Cic. or futuram.

Cum with *amarem* he calls a conjunction, and in the *Syntax* he would hav it an Adverb, but without any reason.

We may as well say, there are *Jurativ, dubitativ, permissiv*—Moods as *Optativ* and *Potential*, which two in *Latin* with the *Subjunctiv* hav but one termination; different from the *Greeks*, which therfor must not be a precedent.

The present, preterperfect and future subjunctiv, may at any time supply the *Imperativ*: why then are they not set therin? or an *hortativ* and *permissiv* Mood annex? seing *Lilly* sais it is called so then: and why
 want

want we the first person sing.
(for *peream* commands as much as
amemus) seing we hav the first plu-
ral? or rather why hav we any of
the Subjunctiv Mood therin? and *ero*
an Indicativ, put to *amatus* in the Fut.
Subj.

The same is in *fiamus*, *ferat*—all
which want authority and reason for
their place: Thus Gellius sais, *Exul*
esto; not *sit*. *Fortunis careo*; not *ca-*
reat: and Cic. about the end of his
works has Verbs in *nto* near 100 times;
as *Pietatem adhibento*: *opes amoven-*
to——

The signs of the Pot. Mood, and
Fut. tens Indic. must be us'd with
discretion: for Cic. yea all Authors
frequently make use of *possum*, *volo*—
beyond what is allow'd in Schools,
where they are generally taken for
signs: although *volo* should be us'd
when one is purpos'd to do a thing:
A Fut. tens notes what is like to com
to pass. *Possum* shews power in the

person : the sign *may*, the lawfulness of the thing, or if the party have got leave, that then he may do it. But *can* is expressed by *possum* ; as you may see below : and *ought* by *debeo* ; so *would* by *volo* ; as, *Pompeius munitiones Caesaris prohibere non poterat, nisi praelio decertare vellet*——and a little after, *Cæs. fais, Si acrius insequi voluisset, bellum eo die potuisset finire*. So *Juv. Omnia ferre si potes & debes. Illud debes cogitare*. *Cic. Hæc nota esse debebunt. id. Vult emere agellum*. *Plin. in ep. Nihil volo de amico arrogantius dicere. id. Habere amicum volo*. *Sen. ep. 35. Ego volo discere. ep. 121.* You shall find Cicero in his *Off.* full of such expressions thus, *Quid habes dicere ?* and *Sen. Non habeo tempus*. Thus also the Greeks, *S. Luke 13. 31. Ἡρώδης θέλει σε ἀποκτεῖναι,* so *S. John 8. 44. τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τῆς πατρὸς υἱῶν θέλετε ποιεῖν.*

I could never learn the difference between *multum* the Adjectiv and Adverb, in that repeted sentence *Multum lucri* in the *Englisb Rules* :

Nor can I distinguish between *est* ; in *Orantis est*, a personal in the *Englisb Rules* ; and *est* in *Prudentis est*, call'd an Impersonal under *Hec tria Impersonalia*—

*In Orthographia, and those
By-Rules.*

9. **S** after *x* must needs be ill omitted, becaus it obscures the simple word: as, in *expes*, *exanguis*: who knows whether they com of *pes* or *spes*; *anguis* or *sanguis*? wherfor it were better us'd, as it is in forrein prints.

Ctesiphon a Greek name, is a far fetch to prov the spelling of *do-ctus*; *do* having the sound of broad *Scotch*, a shame for *English* men to teach: so it were better spelt *doc-tus* and more naturally, being the true division of the word by its sound.

So

So *A-bdomen* is not a simple word as *Lilly* would have it, but coms of *abdo*, and should be spelt *ab-dòmen*.

Sisenna bids write *patres familiarum* : yet *Cas. Cic. Livy, A. Hirt. Sen.* in his *Ep. Macrob. Festus*, alwais write *patribus familiâs, patrum* or *matrum familia* or *familiâs*.

We read *Quinquatruum*, *Tac. Quinquatribus*, *Juv. and Cic. Quinquatriis*, *Cic. and ad Att. 17. l. 9. Pridie quinquatrûs* : and *per Quinquatrus serere. Plin. Nat. Hist.* which *Cal.* tels us is of the second and third dec. and I think of the fourth also : though *Lilly* confine it to the second. *Cic.* and others say *iens*, and why may not we?

Animans, which he declines with *hæc* or *hoc*, is also *masc.* by *Hor. Quenquam animantem. Ser. 2.* so by *Cic. A quo animante reliquos contineri vellet animantes. de Univ.*

He sets *abundans lactis* for an example of Participls made Nouns when they govern another case than their Verb ; and in *Syntax* he makes the Verb govern a Gen. in the same words. The rest you may expect in my *Grammar*.

In

In Propria quæ maribus.

10. **A**lbula, Garamna, Lethe, Ma-
trona, Sequana, Vistula ri-
vers are Fem. so *lata Garumna. Auson.*
Jader is Neuter. *Subur* is a river and
a town. *Plin.* *Daphnus* a city is
masc. so *Croto, Narbo* : *Pessinus* is
only *masc.* in *Cic.* *Pliny* sais, *Hippo*
regius ; *utraque Hippo* : and *Hippo*,
quod Vibanus appellamus. *Pontus* the
country is *masc.* *Argos* a country is
neuter.

I find no need of *Sunt etiam volu-*
crum—for though *mus, elephas, pas-*
ser, anser—are *Epicens*, as are all
beasts, birds and fishes specified by
one word in both Sexes, as is told in
the Genders ; yet are declined with
hic, by other rules : so *hirundo, tigris,*
vulpes,

vulpes, cetus, ostrea (or *ostreum*)
hav other rules for their artickls.

Natalis is call'd an Adjectiv by
Cal. having *dies* alwais either exprest
or understood.

Virus is an *Aptôre*.

Penis and *mensēs* words seldom
us'd, might with modesty be left
out; as the *Lacedemonians* exported
Archilocus his Books, being account-
ed immodest: not willing their
children should be corrupted by
them, lest their manners might be
more depraved, than their wits im-
proved.

Pelagus is also *masc.* by *Val. Flacc.*

(x) *Tanquam scopu-
lum sic fugias inau-
ditum, atq; insolens
verbum.* Gcl. noct.
Att. l. i. c. 10.

I read not *halcionis*

(x) but *hec alcion*;
so that he has
chang'd both the
word and special
rule to save his vers.

Ficus a fig, *Lilly* *fais* is of the fourth
dec. and in *Quæ genus* — the fig and
its tree are of the second and fourth:
and

and so *Cic.* has it; *Qui arborem fici nunquam vidisset, fiscinam ficorum objecisti, and suspendisse se de ficu.*

Ficus an ulcer is of the second dec.

Lar is *masc.* by *Cic.* and should be among the monosyllables.

Mulier is confest by *Lilly* to belong to the third special rule, though set under the second.

In *o*, *signantia corpus*—is obscure, for *corpus* there is *physicum*, to differ them from words of passion, or action, as *lectio*, *corruptio*.

Ausonius makes *sal* Neuter, *Quibus additur aquoreum sal*: so *Donatus* would have it *n.* as it is us'd by Physicians at this day, to distinguish it from *hic sal* a yeast: so *sal nemo exigit*. *Vopiscus* in *Aur. Id sal*. *Varro* in *Fab.* yet *Celsus* uses *hic sal* salt.

I find *Python* to be *hic vel hac*, though som deny it.

Cupido is often *masc.* by *Hor.* so *Sen. Tragæd.* *Nullus hic auri cecus cupido*: yet it is commonly Fem.

Plin.

Plin. l. 2. c. 5. fais très siferes.

Lilly givs hic & hac, only, to dives — and yet ingenium dives. Ov. Opus superstes. Lucan. oppidum locuples. Cic. why then not hoc also? degener ends in e or i, in the Abl. as Adjectivs of the third dec. Degeneri sub hoste. Lucan. Comes I find alwais us'd as a Substantiv, and Lilly has it under Communis generis — Statius fais also de paupere regno. and Sen. uberi solo.

In

In Quæ Genus.

II. **P***ergama* coms of *Pergamum* us'd by *Sen.* and *Pliny*.

Supellestilia is of old *supellestile* us'd by *Ter. Varro*.

Gargarus and *Tanara* fais *Alvarus*, were never red : but *Gargarum* *Macrobius*. *Sibila* coms of *sibulum* in *Seren*.

I would gladly know the difference between *instar* the *aptôte* and Adverb. We read *hic astus, us* : & *hi astus, astibus, Cic.* *Astu* is a city.

Nil is by *Syncope* for *nihil*, which by *Apocope* is for *nihilum*, which *Lilly* affirms.

I am at a stand, whether to teach *hoc verber* in *Propria quæ maribus* ; or the *diptôte*.

Angelus

Angelus Pol. fais *mea preci*: so *Ter.*
Frugi and *opus* are of both num-
 bers.

Ausonius has *frux*, and *Ter. Varro*
 fais *frugi rectus est natura frux*.

Mille an Adjectiv wants the sing.
 but when a Substantiv, it has both
 numbers ; we read also *millia* an Ad-
 jectiv pl. aptôte.

Centum is an aptôte, but its com-
 pounds are declin'd, *ducenti, te, ta* ;
quingenti, &c.

Ditio is in *Dictionaries*.

Lac being moist, and *gluten* sold by
 weight, should not be in *Nec licet his*
neutris —

Hesperos is a proper name with
Cic.

Pliny fais *Conjectare crassitudinem*
gelus, so *gelu* is no aptôte; and if the
Romans had needed its other cases, no
 doubt we had had them.

Tacitus has *gratibus*.

Cicero fais *effatum*.

I am to seek for his *flexile cornum* ;
yet read *cornus* and *cornu* ; so *cornûs*
Cervini. Plin. nat. hist.

I find no *plebis*, but only *plebs* &
plebes ; *plebes jejuna. Lucan*, so *Cic.*
often, and *Tac.*

Pulver is old.

*Verborum delictus o-
rigo est eloquentia.*

Sen. nat. quæst. l.

Cic. in Bruto.

2. has *manubium*.

Ausonius mapale.

We read *tapetium*, and *tapetus* as
well as *tapes*.

So *hoc sinapi, is : hac sinapis*, and *si-
napi*, the aptôte.

Lacus, ci ; is denied.

Fores said to want the sing. is us'd
by *Hor. Exclusus fore*, shut out of
doors. *Forem cubiculi. Val. Max.*

It is an abuse to say *nemo* wants
the Gen. *Lilly* notes it not, and *Plaut.*
says *neminis misereri* ; thus also the
Translators of the Minor Poets, *Ne-
minis ô Conjux.*

In

In As in præsenti.

12. **P** *Levi* is obsolete.
Delevi is by *Præt. dat. idem*—
 which rule would make *elicui* to be
ellexi.

Levi seems to be of old *leo*, rather
 than of *lino*.

Cumbo, is, is not red ; nor *pegi*, its
 compounds belong to *Hæc si compo-*
nas —

Psalli I read not, nor *nexo, is* : nor
crepo, is. So *Cello* is only in the com-
 pounds ; and if so,
 what need (y) we
 them ?

(y) *Grammatica re-*
loqui docet ; nec
insuetas loquendi re-
gulas commiscitur ;
sed quæ plurimum in loquendo videt observari, eorum
loquendi rudes, ne contra morem loquantur, admo-
net—si sana est. Morus.

Sapi

Sapi is by *syncope*, so *sapisti* oft us'd in *Mart. Epig.* *Capessi* is by *Apocope*, as *laceffi*, so *incessi* or *sivi*.

Tacitus has *Accucurrit*. and *Sen. de ben. l. 4.* So *A. Hirt.* annex to *Cæsar* has *adcucurrisse* and *accurrit*; *Concucurrisse*, and *concurrisse*. *A. Hirt. Liv. L. Florus, Vell. Paterc. Val. Max. Decucurri. Liv. Suet. A. Hirt. Sen. ad Marc. Plin. Tacit. decurrerit. Sex. Aur. Vict. & Val. Max. Curt. Excucurrerunt Liv. A. Hirt. excurrissem. Plin. l. 3. Ep. 4. Liv. l. 2. Præcucurri. A. Hirt. Plant. Liv. Sen. and Cæf. præcurri. Plant. Cic. Val. Max. Procurri & procurri. Cæf. Plant. Florus. Transcucurrit. Sen. contr. 2. l. 1. transcurrerat. id. contr. 6.*

Except *retracto*, *pertracto*, *ablactō*, becaus they change no vowel into *e*.

Also *supersedeo* and *circumago* from that of *ago*, *emo*—

D

Com-

Compounds of *sto* make *stitum* and *statum*; *præstiti* and *præstavi*. *Am. Marc. præstitum*, & *statum*, *stiturum*, *Sen. de ben.* and *staturum. id.* and also *Quintilian.* So *constitum*, *constatum* & *constaturus*, *Sen. l. i. de Clem.* *Martial* and *Plin. extatura. id. obstatum*, *obstatura.*

Linquo he *fais*, makes *lictum* ; and had he said only in the compound, he had not said amiss ; for it wants the Sup. as in *Hæc raro aut nunquam* — Thus we learn dreams ; and must teach them by authority.

Pinso has *pinsum*, *pistum* and *pin-situm*.

Exculpo seems to be of *sculpo*, for *scalpo* forms *excalpo* in the compound.

Merui comes of *mereo* ; *Quid mereas ? Cic. meritus sum* of *mereor*, as may be seen in *Mereor cum adverbis* —

Quod dat ui — omits *intona-tum*.

Passus comes not of *pateo* a neuter, but of *pandor* a passiv ; so *Passis velis pro-*

provehî. Cic. which *Vir.* renders *Velo-*
rum pandimus alas.

We want authority for *titubatus*,
which is but a participle.

So for *suetus*, *venditus*, *vidi* of *cer-*
no, which yet he *sais* has *crevi*, and is
us'd in the compound.

So for *percussi* of *ferio*; for *minxi* of
meio; though *Martial* say *Meiêre pe-*
des, l. 11 and *meibat. id.*

And were it not better to say, *qua-*
tio wants the præt. ? for *percussi*
coms of *percutio*: and that *Fe-*
rio wants both præt. and sup. than
to go beyond the Moon for *per-*
cussi, which none can prov. who
use it?

Sido has *sedi* and *sidi* among Au-
thors.

Sisto makes *stiti* not *steti*, | *sais*
Cal. and wants sup. for *statum* *sais* he
is of *sto*; and he reasons the case at
large.

Tadet forms *tasum est*, and *pertasum est* must com from *pertadet*; thus Gell. has *pertadebat*.

Furo, vescor, liquor, medeor — want the præ. for *insanivi, pastus sum* — are too far feicht.

Potus, tutus & tutum, fessus defessus, are nouns: and *fatiscor* is old. Cal.

Antecello, pateo, and *viso* want sup.

Resputum, Cal. Suctum, whence *suctus, us, Plin. Nat. Hist.*

Renutum, luitum, in *Dictionaries*.

So *satactum. Cal.*

I never knew the difference between *Cedo, cedite* the Verb and Adverb, nay hav grounds to think it cannot be an Adverb, seing it has both numbers, a thing to which Adverbs are strangers; it must then be only a defectiv Verb; the like I judge of *age, agite*: ἀῖς, ἀῖτε.

Som think *inquio* no Latin word and those places in *Cic.* and *Catull* corrupted.

Fer,

Fer, he fais, is by *Apocope* for *fere*;
 and why then does he teach *fer ferto*?
 There he tels us *furo* is not red, and
 yet he has it in *As in prasenti*, but
 pass it, he fais *insanivi* after it.

D 3

In

In Syntax.

13. **T**He second and third rule were fully exprest by *Rectus saepe subauditur*.

In Aliquando Oratio supplet locum substantivi, *audito* seems to be absolute, and set for *re audita*; and who can shew me any difference between it, and *Audito Christum venisse*, under *Ablativus absolute sumptus*? I confess it answers to *What*; but what is that to the purpos, seing it is without concord, and as little needed.

Rerum in Quod omnium rerum est primum; breaks that claus in *Nomina part. genito à quo & genus mutantur, gaudent*; which saies the *Gen. rerum* will make *primum* to be of the same

same gender : Now this claus fails also in heteroclits, collectivs, and when an Adjectiv regards a preceding Substantiv.

Aliquando relativum is difficult, and needless ; its latter example belongs to *Hec possessiva*——

Res is somtimes us'd ; *Tres sunt res.*
Cic.

Laus & vituperium——when in a Gen. is by *Quum duo substantiva*——when in an Abl. then *præditus, ornatus, perfectus* or such a like word, is either understood by *Ellipsis* ; or exprest by *Dignus, indignus*——or *Forma vel modus.*--So we have it in our chois to exprest or omit them, and that with elegancy ; yet *Cic.* in *Verr.* and indeed all over more frequently expresses them ; *Adolescentibus bonâ indole præditis, sapientes senes delectantur* : which *Lilly* in the *English Rules* has without *præditis*. And whether makes the better authority ? without doubt the *Roman*.

Orator (2) : for the Broad Seal was

(2) *Ille se profecisse
sciat, cui Cicero val-
de placebit — Qui
non hominis, sed elo-
quentiæ nomen habet.
Quintil.*

never intended to
countenance Errors.
We may also use the
Nom. *Rufus homo
doctus*, (and Da-
tiv) & *philosophiæ*

deditus.

We say *Similis tui*, like thee in
manners: *similis tibi*, like thee in per-
son.

Cæsar fais *Proxime Rhenum inco-
lunt*; and *Proximi Rheno.* and *Curt.*
Proximi Æthiopum: and *Ovid*, *Proxi-
mus ad dominam—sedeto.* the first as
it coms of the Preposition *prope*: the
second by *Adjectiva quibus commo-
dum*—the third, by *Quedam ex his*—
the fourth, by *Natus, commodus*—
and *Sen.* fais, *Proxima ab his sunt. l. 1.*
de benef. & Prope ab ultimo est. id. Ep.
15.

We may use or want *quam* with a
Comparativ; *Tu eruditior quam Piso,*
prudentior quam Cotta, abundantior
consilio quam Crassus. *Cic.*

Cic. so *unam mæstio rem, quam ceteras.* *Curt.* or *cateris* without *quam.* Yea *Virgil* for *quam,* has *ante* with its case ; *Scelere ante alios immanior omnes,* for *aliis omnibus* : which I find also in the Superlativ ; *Ei unus ante alios fuerit charissimus.* *Corn. Nepos.*

Nomina ex Con— as *Commilito Pompeio.* *Cic.* is fully comprehended in *Est ubi in dat. vertitur,* being general.

Quadam ex his—hav also their contraries ; *Señtani dissimilis es.* *Hor.*

Interrogativum & ejus redd. so *Mei, tui, sui*— *Meus, tuus* — *Sui & suus*— *Ipse & idem*— are guides in making, not in parsing Latin : for there are other rules which teach them in parsing : thus *Mei, tui*— is by *Quam duo subst.* *Meus, tuus*— by *Ad eundem modum*— Again *ille* is often us'd for *se* the reciprocal : *Possessivus* for *primitivus* ; *Mea causa fecit.* *Cic.* *Nostra causa faceremus.* *Ter. Odi-*

um

um tuum. id. Invidia mei. Cic. sc. de qua mihi invidetur. Linacrus will shew you that one Case, Number, Mood, Tens and part of Speech is often put for another : and by *Ellipsis* that any of the parts of Speech are understood in Authors.

Hæc possessiva --- makes *sui* have a Gen. after it ; and yet he writes *Suo sibi jugulo gladio* ; so *Cic. suo sibi vittitant succo* : now in both, *ipsius* were Grammatical and also *Roman* : so we see that rule *Hæc possessiva*—does not always hold ; and those Genitives *ipsius, solius*—are seldom us'd, and then only *ad pompam*.

The rules would then bin more teaching, if they had shewn the liberty of a *Roman* in this and others : for as *Alv.* the Jesuit in his *Grammar* remarks ; We must observe the right use of Authors, which supplies, yea exceeds all *Grammar* rules.

Iste I find us'd in praise ; and *ille* in contempt. *Istum pene solum lego.*
Cic.

Cic. Adulter ille. Sen. in Trigæd. Fingite aliquem, qui isti par ad nefarias libidines esse possit. Is erat Apollonius ille. Cic. Ridiculum est illud Neronianum vetus in furace servo. id. Ridentur imagines quæ in deformitatem ducuntur, ut meum illud in Helmiu, id. so you may se ille is only us'd to point at one remote, and iste at one near him I speak to: as is most plain in those Orations of Cic. in Catil. who being in the Senat, Cic. fais, siste unus tolletur. And in the next, being banished Rome, he alwais stiles him ille; though no less notorious, than when pointed at iste; Vicinus cum illum ex occultis insidiis coniecimus: and a little after, Nec ego sum ferreus ille.

Instead of *hic* and *ille*, we may use *alter & alter*; *Præter Æduos & Rhemos, quos honore habuit, alteros pro veterere fide; alteros pro belli officiis, nulla fere fuerit civitas non suspecta nobis. Cæs. or ille and ille; Credo cum vidisset qui*

qui homines in hisce subselliis sederent, quasisse, num ille, aut ille defensus esset. Cic. Or, unus and alter; Elis duas familias habet, Familiarum unam, alteram Clutidarum. id.

Infinitum utrinque — is fals : for although it will admit of a Nom. after it, yet never before it ; but when it is put for an Indicativ by *Enallage modi* : and the Nominativs in its examples com before the principal Verb, and not before the Infinitiv ; which often has an Acc. before and after it.

The three last examples are contrary to the Rule ; and patched by the next.

Sum with a Gen. has *officium*, *proprium*, or such a word understood ; which *Cicero* more frequently expresses than omits ; *Proprium est stultitiae. Oratoris est officium, so Pecus est Melibæi, sc. pecus.* which is as plain an *Ellipsis* as any examples he has in

Ponitur

Ponitur genitivus tantum——the former Substantiv being understood.

The next Rule, *Meum, tuum*,— is only *adjectivum in neutro genere*— neither did any ever read *est*, with *meū, tuū*—— or with a Genitiv, otherwise than is here set down: so that *Hec tria impersonalia*—— must be but *duo*, or else it is fals.

Uterque, nullus——wants good authority ; for *Grammarians* (as *Laurentius* who is said to hav made this Rule) are invalid without the concurrence of *Roman Authors*.

Misereor with a Dativ, I judge, not to be imitated ; seing the best Copies hav *hujus*, not *huic misereor*, his only example, which is in *Sen. de vitâ beatâ*, c. 24.

In *Ex his quadam efferuntur*—— he has *juvat*, as if it were commonly red with a Dativ ; wheras *juvat* whether personal, or impersonal has only an Acc. according to him : indeed

deed *Plautus* gives it a *Dativ*, but that is *obsolete*.

Do tibi literas, is said to a Messenger: *Do ad te*, is said to him they are sent to: yet *Ovid* says, *Hanc—tibi mittit Ulysses*, which to *salv*, you must call *poëtique*. So *Martial*, *Miraris docto quod carmina mitto Severo*: the title being *ad Severum*.

Under *Verba obsequendi*—are three examples, which belong to *Dat. postulant*——

The like in the next 'Rule', which besides, has one belonging to *In Dat. feruntur*——viz. *Savis inter se convenit ursis*; also its first, *Ad-amorem nihil potuit accedere*, owns *Verba composita cum à, ab, ad*—

Thus few Rules between *Omnia verba*—and *Verba transitive*—hav all their examples suitable; and were more intelligible if drawn into two Rules.

Verbs

Verbs compounded with *benè satis* and *malè*, are plainly Verbs of profit, or disprofit.

Præiret exercitui. Ter. Varro. and *Ut mihi præeatis, fais Cic.* though Lilly confine *præeo* to an Acc.

We may use *habeo* as well as *est* for *habeo*, which is frequent with *Cic. Quintil.* — *Habeo opus magnum in manibus. Cic. Hac fere dicere habui de natura deorum. id. De nostris somniis quid habemus dicere ? id.*

Two negatives in Latin do affirm ; *nemo non eadem vult. sc. omnes volunt.*

Sum in Comp. either has a Dativ by *Dat. postulant* — or which is as common, has its Preposition repeated by *Verba composita* — *Inerant in urbe. Cic.*

A Verb transitiv is such, as passeth into an Acc. of the person suffering.

Vestiendi verba — with a Dativ, is acquisitiv ; with an Ablativ, is by *Quodvis verbum* — *Per*

Per with his Case, is us'd for the Ablativ of the instrument, and of the caus, &c. *Id facinus auctum per stuprum. Cic. Per vim expulso socio. id.* So the agent with a passiv, *Ab imprudente, aut per imprudentem interfectus. Quintil. Iudicium per eum corruptum putabatur.*

Delector I find only once with a Prep. *ab altero delectère. Cic.*

If there be no Preposition with Verbs specified under *Quedam accipiendi*, as *Abstenuit Venere. Hor.* say *Prepositio subauditur* : which Lilly might hav noted, seing *abstenuit* with a Prep. is set under the former Rule.

Som question his examples in *Vertitur hic abl.* — and call them old Ablativs: but for *aliquando* he might hav said *sæpe*; thus *Claud. Abest urbi.*

Eripiamus huic aegritudinem. Cic. Abstulit urbi. Juv. And indeed *Quedam accipiendi* — is of little use, only as it founds *Vertitur hic abl.* — for the Verbs there noted, commonly

ly belong to *Verba composita cum à, ab*—or (as before) the Preposition is left out, by *Prapositio subaudita*—*Aquà prohibet. Cas. Abstinet concubitu Juv.*

The Ablativ absolute commonly has a word in *ing* with it.

Cic. uses Adjectiv verbals in *bilis*, as Verbs Passivs; *Separabilem à corpore esse.*

His first Supines absolute, are Impersonals.

Part or Continuance of Time, is indifferently us'd in the Acc. or Abl. Case by Authors.

Time answering to *quamdiu* seldom has an Abl. but an Acc. *Septem regnavit annos. Liv.* Yet *Sexaginta annis regnasse. Plin.* *Vixit annis 29. Suet.*

Time answering to *quando*, has an Abl. *Datum est anno superiore. Cic.* This by many is thought the best and surest Rule.

Omne verbum admittit gen. is often broke: *Habitaturum putas fuisse in U-*

E
ticâ.

ticâ. Sen. Ep. 51. In Cajetâ est paratâ. Cic. Ad Corfinium gesta. Cas.

Humi, domi—fail as much ; *Resedit humo, Ov. Corpora devolvunt in humum. id. Maneant in domo. id. Neque ducem in bello, nec principem domi res magnas gerere potuisse. Cic. Thus Sen. In bello meas, in domo etiam filii manus perdidit. l. 1. contr. 4. and relating the same story again he has domi perdidit ; which if Roman, why not regular ? Livy also writes domi, belloq;. Nequam esse in domo. Plin. Nat. Hist. In domo clari hominis adhibenda est cura laxitatis. id. Domo mæstus. Cic. Sallust who was Cicero's contemporary, uses humi, for in the ground ; Duodecim pedes humi depressus. and Quæ humi gignuntur. sc. arbores. id.*

Domi non alios—is as little kept as either ; *Vix credens potuisse illum in domo suâ nasci. Sen. de benef. l. 3. Ut in suâ domo duæ partes essent. id. l. 5. Si modo nostrâ in domo unquam fuisti. Sen. in his Tragedies. In suis domibus servat.*

*vat. Val. Max. In domo suâ harentem. Suet. In domo meâ convaluit. Cic. and Pliny l. 7. Ep. 16. has the same words. Erat in domo nostrâ locus. Quintil. Non licuit in domo suâ spiritum effundere. id. In domo meâ ageretur. id. This Quintilian was Master to Pliny the younger; and taught School 20 years; yet se how little he observes this Rule: sure his Grammar had it not. Nay where he once observes one of these three last Rules, he breaks them thrice; and very seldom sais *domi*, but *in domo*. The like does Seneca, Nero's Tutor: and so do all I have seen greatly neglect them, as also those following Rules of To, and From a place.*

The meaning of *Domi non alios*— is, that with other Adjectives than *mea, tua*—— it is never a Gen. but commonly an Abl. *Sola domo mæret vacuâ. Vir.*

Priscian, Alvarus, and others, will have the Dativs in Verum si propri-

um—to be old Ablativs, and account it safest to speak in the Abl.

Verbis significantibus motum ad locum--have the proper name often us'd with a Preposition, and so *domus* : *Profectus sum ad Capuam. Cic. In domum multiplicatam non repulsam solum retulit. id. Inque patris duxere domum*, whether the place be exprest without a Preposition, or with *in*, *apud*, *ad*, Authors oft-times mean the same; *Hac non in tuam domum, sed Romam in publicum deportasses. Cic. Apud Iffon superfuere. Cas. Ad domum praecurrisse, & dominam suam ante se egisse. Sen. de ben. l. 3. Reliquit me ad paternam domum. id. Proficisci ad doctas Athenas. Propert.* which cannot stand for *ante* or *prope*, as *Vossius* confesses. And although Historians use *ad* for *ante*, yet *Cesar* has *Ante Uticam miserat* ; and without *ad*, makes *Uticam* to mean before the place ; *Uticam exercitum ducit, & prope opidum castra ponit* : so *A. Hirt.*

Hirt. de bello Alex. fais, Alexandriam ad Casarem contendit. When Caesar besieged it, and Pompey was in it : Brundisium veni; ad murum castra posui. Cic. l. 9. Ep. ad Att. 16. Uticam pervenit, atque extra opidum ea nocte mansit. A. Hirt. de bello Afr. Oricum proficiscitur—portis clausis. Cas. de Bello Civ. l. 3.

Thus you may see these rules are not to be taken exclusively, and what liberty the Romans took, often putting the Noun into what case best suited the matter, or Verb; *Vectus esset Alexandria. C. Vell. Patere. Productus Roma. Macrob. Utica appropinquare. Cic. & Cas. Utica subduxerat. A. Hirt.*

From a City or place, has a Prep. as frequently; *Ab Româ venerunt. Liv. Ab Româ profectus. id. Ab Uticâ venire. Sall. A Brundisio. and Ab Athenis ire. Cic. Ab Alexandriâ profectus. Curt. Ab domo venerunt.*

Liv. Profectum ab domo. id. Abesset

*à domo. Cic. Abesse ab domo maluit. id.
A rure profectus. id. Ex domo prodire. id.*

(a) *Consuetudo certissima loquendi magistra. Quintil.*

Now feing custom (a) is the best guide, why may we not say as *Quintilian* did ? Whom should I imitate but *Cicero* ? Whom should we follow but these famous Authors, before *Grammarians* ?

What need we *Nonnulla impersonalia*——feing it contradicts in *terminis* his rule, in the leaf after *As in presenti*——where *pudet* is exprest in both : and first said to be alwais an Impersonal ; and in the latter, sometimes a Personal.

Cæpit, incipit——is as needless ; it being a standing Rule in Latin, that a Nom. Case makes a Verb to be a personal, and without one it becoms an Impersonal : besides his Infinitivs in the examples are no Impersonals, as the Rule would hav, which to me seems impertinent.

Na-

Natus, prognatus—are as often us'd with a Prep. as without; *A te prognatum.* Hor. *E centurionibus orti.* id.

En & ecce exprobrantis—are red with a Nom. *En causa, cur regem fugitivus, dominum servus, accuset!* Cic. *En memoria mortui sodalis!* id. Some think they govern no Case, but by *Ellipsis* hav a Verb understood: and *Cicero* often has them with a Dat. *Ecce tibi.* So *Pliny* in his *Ep.* *Ecce tibi Regulus!* where *advenit*, or such a Verb is understood.

Instar is no Adverb, but governs a Gen. by *Adjectivum* in neutrogen. and is an Acc. when it has *ad*.

Tempori, luci, vesperi are old Ablativs; *Abii mane cum luci,* Plaut. *Luci claro.* Varro *Ephed.*

Cedo I shew'd to be no Adverb in *As in presenti.*

How *Plus* can be an Adverb I admire; and as much how it should govern those Cases given it in *Plus*

E 4

Nom.

Nom. genitivo—feing the Verbs there do it: or if *plus*, then you must borrow *quam*, and fo make them Ablativs, by *Comparativa per quam*—thus *Hor.* uses it as an Adjectiv, *Plus equo liber*; and when it has a Gen. as *Auxilii latura plus. id.* it is by *Comparativa & Superlativa accepta partitivè*—The first *hominum* in his examples depends on *millia*; the latter on *quingenta*, by *Nomina partitiva*—*Passus* in the next example follows the Verb *abierat*: In that and the first example it governs no word: In the last, *Plus eo*, is plainly by *Comp. per quam*—which *quam* is exprest in the third; and by *Conjunctiones copulativa cum quam*—is of the same Case with *quingenta*.

Som reject the four first Rules of Conjunctions, as really making no Cases, or Moods alike; but where they are, there is *Syllepsis* or *Zeugma*; as, *Docuit Xenophontem*, and *docuit Platonem. Vixi Romæ* by *Omne verbum*—

bum—and *vixi Venetiis*, by *Verum si proprium*——

The like may be said of the question, and its answer ; for if I ask *Quis est ?* and answer *Petrus*, *est* is understood to make *Petrus* a Nom. and no otherwise depends it on *quis* the Interrogativ.

Besides those Prepositions noted by *Lilly* to be set after their Case I have red these, *Micenum apud. Tac. Quos adversum ierat. Sall. Ripam ad. Tac. Hanc circa. Sen. in his Trag. Ovilia circum. Vir. Quem contra veneris. Cic. Eo coram. Tac. Quo de ambigitur Cic. Vertice in. Sen. in his Trag. Quos inter controversia est. Cas. Metum juxta. Tac. Hamum infra. id. Transtra per. Vir. Te propter. Cic. Te sine. Vir. Thalamo sub fluminis alti. id. Hunc subter. Plin. Ep. Quos super. Tac. Dubium ultra. id.*

Lilly writes *Interferitur inter rel. & verbum* : and yet omits *inter* in *Verba comp. cum à, ab*——though
inter,

inter, per, sub and trans be so in use among the Romans : *Inter horum atates interjectus. Cic. Vide quid inter te & hunc interest. id. Inter eos atque Ariovistum intercederent. Cæs. Per ea permeat. Cic. Per hac perventum est. Plin. Ep. Per nos percipere. Cic. Per-nassia laurus Parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbra. Vir. Sub acumen styli subeant. Cic. Cum bonis omnibus sub pracone subjiceretur. id. Trans Taurum arma transmissa sunt. Fest. Rufus. Trans Euphraten trajectos vastavit. id.*

Sub for *ante*, we find has an Abl. *Sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant. Cæs. de Bello Civ. l. 1. Sub oculis accepto detrimento. ibid. Sub ipsa die invia petunt. Plin. Nat. Hist. And for post an Acc. Ille sub hac. Vir. Æn. 5. Sub hac, non ut ante. Hor. Sub hoc tempus. id. which Bond renders paulo post.*

So *super* for *ultra* an Abl. *Et paulum sylvæ super his forent. Hor. sc. ultra :*

ultra : Bond. *Nocte super mediâ. Vir.*
sc. ultra.

In I find variously us'd ; and serves
 to both Cases sometimes : without *to* ;
Esse in amicitiam P. Rom. Cic. Inte.

For *inter* ; *Reponere in Deos. Cic.*
In aduersariis relinquebas. id.

For *contra* ; *In eam inuehi solent.*
Cic. Ostendi disparem fortunam negotio-
rum in Muræna, atq; in Sulpitio fuisse.
id. In matre peccas. Sen. Tragæd.

For *ante*, or *ad* ; *Vereor coram in os te*
laudare. Ter. In oculis summersa. Curt.
In anchoris constiterunt. Cæs. Viam
in Suevos monstrat. id.

For *erga* and *contra* ; *Accipit in Teu-*
cros animum. Vir. Lapsa est libido in
muliere ignota. Cic. sc. erga. In hoc reo
finem accusandi facere. id. sc. contra.

To an *Acc.* only, if it note passing
 into a place ; *Via ducit in urbem. Vir.*

For *pro* ; *Multis parcit in pœnam*
Plin.

For *apud* ; *Non probantur in vulgus.*
Cic.

For

For *vice* ; *In praesidem esse iussit.* Curt.

For *formam* ; *Curvatus in antrum.*
Vir. se. in formam antri.

For *usque* ; *In decem annos pariunt.*
Varro.

For *super* ; *Onera in jumenta extalle-*
re. id.

For interpretation ; *Servius in Vir-*
gilium ; which I think is not among
the Ancients.

To an Abl. only ; for *cum* ; *Quid*
inter est in matrona, ancilla peccesve to-
gata. Hor. In puellis urere. id.

For action in a place ; *Lucus in urbe*
fuit. Vir. Spectatur in ignibus aurum.
Ov. And In tempore veni.

In with *to*, serves to an Acc. *In*
without *to*, to an Abl. is the only
short Rule for a Boy.

Horace has *heu* with a Voc. *Heu*
posterii negabitis! and *Ovid*, with a Da-
tiv, *Heu mihi!* *Amor. l. 2. Eleg. 19.*
and *de Ponto l. 4. Eleg. 6.*

Sene-

Seneca controu. l. 3. has *prô* with a Voc. *Prô bone Jupiter!* yea, *Lilly* has the like in his examples of *Prob*, while he forgets it in the Rule.

In Figura.

14. **I** Take *Apposition* to be no figure, and so place it in *Quum duo subst*——

Evocation is either a Substantiv put in the same Case, with the first, or second person exprest, or understood; or an Adjectiv agreeing with it; or else is implied in *Synthesis*, and so is expunged.

By *Syllepsis* we are taught to make the Verb a Plural, where & is between two Nominativs: yet *Cic.* sais, *Vos & Senatus restitit.* *Odium & molestia est perferenda.* id. which are by *Zeugma*, and though *Lilly* say it not; yet

yet we may turn a sentence spoken by *Zeugma* into *Syllepsis*, and on the contrary : For *Zeugma* regards the word ; but *Syllepsis* the sens. Thus, we may say, *Rex & regina beati ; sc. sunt ;* by *Syll.* *Rex & regina beata ;* or *Rex beatus & regina ; sc. est :* by *Zeugma*.

And thus you may see the liberty of the Latin tongue.

In Prosodia.

15. **L** Et me now tell you, what an excellent salvo *Casura* is, making a short syllable long after a due foot, if the Poet need it ; otherwise he may give it a go by.

Ovid can break *Vocalis ante duas consonantes* — if it were then invented.

Vadit

*Vadit ad artificem dira Polymnestora
cedis.*

Hor. can make a dactyl of an anapaest,
*Militat in sylvis catulus nunc adhi-
bē puro.*

Also *Virgil* can omit *synalæpha*
twice in a Vers.

*Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio
Ossam.* So

*Et succus pecori, & lac subducitur
agnis. id.*

*Et longum formose vale, vale, inquit
Iola. id.*

*Arctius atq; hædera procera astringi-
tur ilex. Hor.*

Which three last make good the
tradition in Schools; that when *Sy-
nalæpha* is omitted, the former vowel
is common, as here.

Thus *Lilly* uses a *Proceleusmatic*
foot (that is four short syllables) in
one vers.

*Pro salto salio salui, et amico amicū
dat. & with spōspondi breaks Vocalis
ante duas consonantes : for Primam
prat.*

prat. geminantia, cannot alter Position.

Ta in occulta spolia—is long by *Cæsura*.

Systole makes a long syllable short ;
Tu cavè defendas quamvis mordebere dictis. Ov.

The last syllable of a vers, ending with a vowel, or *m* and his vowel, if the next begin with a vowel, it may be cut off, which is call'd an *Hypermeter*, having a syllable too many :

Nilus & antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo Æthereoque———*Vir.*

Poets oft make the 5th foot a *spondee* ; *Cecropiumque thymum & gravè olentia centaurea. id.*

The last syllable of any vers is common. If a vers end with a vowel, and the next begin with one, you may use or leav the former, but scars use *Synalæpha* four times in one line ;

Atq; Ephyre, atq; Opis, atq; Asia Deïopea Et tandem—*Vir.*

Thus

Thus also the *Greeks* take a like liberty with the *Latins*, whether necessitated or not ; which is *quodammodo infinita* (a)

Ἀλκμήνη θυγάτηρ Λαοσ- (a) See the *Greek*
σός Ἠλεκτρύων &c. *Hesiod.*
Grammar.

Ἀττικὸς ἔτ' ἀνὴρ ἢ Σαλαμῖν ἀφέντων, *Solon.*

Apostrophe they value not, and cut off Vowels and Diphthongs, before Consonants at pleasure--for all which, Figures and Poets licens were devised: And what greater liberty could a Boy desire? but alas ! he must only know it and be Tantalized.

Thus *Hor.* further takes his liberty ; saying, *tondentes* for *contententes*. *Mænia Catili*, for his Brother *Tiberis*. *Unde domo* ; from what hous. So *Martial*, *Leporem rumpes equo*, for *delassabis*.

The third foot of an Heroic, should not end with a word.

16. Had Books bin exactly Printed, I had saved my self much toil in comparing Editions ; for errors of the

F Press

Preps are grown so common, that it puzzles the best of wits sometimes to make sens of Print; thus *In oleastro quadam*, for *quodam*. Cic. has deceiv'd many; and from these words in Cic. *Verr. 4. Quid ego injurias colligo? quæ in furtis istius, versata esse videantur?* a fam'd Critick, whom I name not for shame, made this Rule; that Sometimes one single antecedent is follow'd by a Neuter relativ: whereas *versata* is *versata* in good Copies. Hor. in pag. 232 published by Macock 1660, has *damnos ebibimus*: for *damnosè*. So S. Mat. II. 7. *Arundinem qui agitetur*: fais our little *Latin Test*. Now *qui* say som must be an Adverb, and yet spoils the sens: and forrein Editions have *quæ*. So S. Luke 6. 38. has *metietur* a Passiv, which opposes Lilly's Rule; for *metimini* in the same Vers is Dep. and Deponents admit only an activ or neuter signification. Not much unlike to these, is the denying those Books of *Rhet. ad Heren.* to be Cicero's, though *Quintilian*

lian call him the Author. *Inst. Or. l. 2. c. 17.* It were tedious to insert more testimonies, only that School Books do groan for good Correctors of the Press. It were then to be wished, that they whose right it is, would settle exact Correctors, men of known parts, for every Press; seeing publick good, not privat gain, is the design thereof. This would prevent the reception of runagates, and other ignoramuses, who are better at a full Table, than with the Correctors pen; and do worse become the Pulpit. But these are chiepest, and will play at small game. What need is there then of a wary admission!

17. I know, many, at first, will say, this favours too much of novelty; and as the Roman Emperour (b) said; Men fancy others think, what they would have so: yet

(b) *Quæ volumus, & credimus libenter, & quæ sentimus ipsi, reliquos sentire speramus. Cæs. de bello Civ. l. 2.*

hav I rather affected to speak the truth,

truth, though with a *Pythagorean*; than

(c) *Cic. Tusc. quest. 1.*

(d) *Si Grammaticum se
professus quispiam bar-
bare loquatur, hoc turpi-
or sit, quod in eo ipso pec-
cet, cuius profiteatur Sci-
entiam. Cic.*

be in an error with

Plato (c); looking

upon it a foul crime,

that *Grammar* should

authorize falsities

(d) and coin new

words: to prevent which I hope this

Essay will contribute not a little.

18. And thus I hav'g'n a survey
of *Lilly*, which will be more satisfacto-
ry, when he shall be view'd as Epito-
miz'd in my *Grammar*; which to be
complete, the Reader will perhaps
find shorter, than he could hav'g' expe-
cted: for I hav'g' abridg'd from *In Speech*,
to the end of *Prosodia*, into less than
this, with all those *By-Rules* at *Or-
thographia*, which lack nothing that
can be call'd *Instructing*, and hav'
large *Notes* added.

19. Yet is *Antiquity*, the mortalest
enemy unto truth and knowledge;
having don its greatest execution, by
establishing our belief on its dictates:

as

20. Now if this charge be true, as, true it is, how does Youth spend, or rather mispend their time? and what need is there of altering our Rules, both for their length, and also over-

(g) *Addiscenda est (sc. lingua lat.) & facile potest, si Præceptor adsit iudicio probus, qui non circumducatur per varia & supervacua præcepta. Pauca hæc, & lectio, in brevi eam dabunt. Lips. notæ ad l. i. Pol.*

(h) *Brevitas est amica memoriæ. Petrarc. Si causa permittat, nihil æque ut brevis placet. Plin. Ep.*

sights? *Lilly* then thus purg'd (g) and abbreviated, as that an ordinary capacity may learn it in about four Months; and understand it so much the better (h), as it is the shorter: whereas the common *Grammar* is near three

years a learning. I say it must needs greatly conduce to the breeding of Youth, and credit of our learned Masters. For then might they proceed to the Volumes of *Classick* Authors, a while after they have begun the *Accidence*: whereas now, they are one day after another toiled with repetitions,

of

of this and that part of their *Grammar*, and whipt for not understanding and believing superfluities and falsties : and indeed to confine it within so narrow a compas, as the Rules of *Grammar*, were both to bereav it of its excellency, and as *Erasmus* (i) saies, is enough to make a man spend his lifetime, in tortures, and be a cross to his ingenuity ; not but that the Rules are good, and must be had and taught, yet rather by practice, without such toilsom drudgery, of learning them from end to end : For as *Cicero* perswades (k) us, the common sens of custom and usual form of speech, heeding the sound of words in sentences, is to be our guide, which would facilitate the study, and make it delightful ; the reasonableness of which I shall now subjoin.

21. If a sentence of bad Latin be uttered, it is first observed to be fault-

ty by its ill founding (l), which grates harshly in the ear ;

(l) *Voluptate aurium
judicatur Oratio. Cic.
Or. Mihi placet Latinā
rationem sequi quousque
titur decor. Quint. l. 5.
c. 5.*

and if you require a reason for it, the answer must be, that it is against the usual way or idiom

of speaking ; against which excursions we are now fenced with Rules ; not that they were *ab origine*, for as *Eras-*

(m) *In Moria Encomio.* *mus (m)* sais wittily, what need was

there of *Grammar*, when all spake the same language, and nothing was more desired, than to be understood ?

And where Rules are not particular, and cannot reach the matter, there is no other test, than custom and use : for Rules were borrowed from them, and invented out of a proportionable correspondency to Art ; not it guided

(n) *De corr. Art. l. 2.* by Rules, which some as *Lud. Vives (n)*

sais, by doing would draw the unbounded stream, of Use and Practice, through ;

through ; and so pollute the Latin tongue, with foul enormities, by following Art, which cannot comprehend use, as is sufficiently shown in those oversights of the *Grammar* ; wherby we see that he who follows Authority runs oft against rule, and he who observes rule, disturbs Authority (o), without whose Hand and Seal, the best of Rules is but irre-

(o) *Si bene discutias doctorum scripta virorum,
Multa secus cernes, quam lex
vult Grammaticorum.*

gular, hence *Aliud Grammaticè, aliud Latine loqui.*

22. Yet this, as *Suetonius* (p) observes, drew many after it, through the

(p) *de claris Gram.*

novelty therof, having an appearing likelihood of reason : wherto it is very remarkable, what *Cominius* asserts (q), that who-

(q) *In Ep. Rest.*

so observes the dialect of ancient Writers, shall find that the most learned of them, did never concern themselves with *Grammar*,

so

so as to approv it, by following its

(1) *l. i. Inst.* Rules: for neither

did *Quintilian* (1)

undertake to compose an art therof:

Art being found out, at first, as is above said, after men spake, and as well, as could be, reduced into Rules, which as they com short of their purpos, did only shew that *S. Peter's* Successor was not Prime in the consult; else would a Bull bin publish'd against *Priscian*, for condemning his Predecessors (for *Tacitus* sais, he kept a fearful stir) another would bin sent against *Valla*, and those after him; *Stoa*, *Phineas*—as also against *Alvarus*, who is said to hav inveigh'd against *Lilly*: and seing all are so full of mistakes, who but the blind would follow such guides?

23. For, it is evident, that the *Roman* tongue was well pen'd, before the invention of *Grammar*; yea, that the excellency of its speakers gave it a midwifry, such are *Plautus*, *Nævius*,
Livi-

Livius, Lucretius—Writers of elder date than *Grammar*, which owning its birth to forreiners, becoms a suspected off-spring; and so as to the rigour of it, might be laid aside: the tongue being still attainable by custom, authority, and exercise (s); all which are govern'd by the ear, which is in this kind pleas'd or displeas'd by an inbred, secret and impenetrable harmony in nature. I confess it may be nourish'd by Art, but in its infancy.

(s) *Usus optimus dicendi magister. Plin. Ep. & magistrorum præcepta superat. Cic. Assiduus ingenium & artem sæpe vincit. id.*

24. In vain it is then, to say, that we must speak and write by *Grammar*, not by those *Classick Authors*, for so they confute themselves, seing it was invented out of a correspondency to their writings; and so, if not them, we must follow none at all; for their waters came from the others fountain. Let them trifle in Rules, we hav somewhat else of greater import, to speak
latine

Latinè as a Roman, not as a Grammarian, says Montaigne (t),
 (t), *Essais l. I. c. 125.* and find there are
 some who know neither *Case, Tense, nor*
part of Speech, and yet can entertain
 you in elegant Latin ; and defend *Pri-*
scians head from a blow, as well as
 those, who have for many years been
 train'd up in that Fencing-school. Af-
 ter which said, he puts an opprobrium,
 upon such Bragadocians of their *Gram-*
mar, who yet, can neither write nor
 speak the Latin tongue : making it his
 observation ; that he found those the
 choicest men, who least used it : and
 these were most accurate in Speech,
 and the most eloquent Orators, who
 no doubt would have recommended it
 to posterity, had they looked upon it
 with another eye, than as milk for a
 Babe, or as spelling for a Reader.

25. Thus *Ascham* says plainly of *Q.*
Eliz. who though she borrowed no-
 thing of *Grammar,* but Declension and
 Conjugation, yet had a most rea-
 dy

dy way of expreffing her felf; and that both fmoth and elegant; fo that, he muft be more than ordinary, who could do the like. *Scaliger* alfo, is faid, without *Grammar* to hav attain'd the *Greek*: and fo, for many thousand years, were all languages learnt, and ftill may be, with greater expedition and lefs toil, where *Grammar* is lefs, and Authors more us'd.

26. Thus *Schorus* fais alfo, that Children may by imitation, example and cuftom, (not only come to fpeak, but) be made better linguifts, than by Precepts: and if fo, what need this toil upon *Grammar*? this *Cicero* (u) fets (u) *De Or. l. i.* his hand unto; and *Quintilian* (w) tels (w) *Or. l. i. c. 10.* us, it has no ground or foundation other than cuftom: to which *Gellius* (x) givs his fuffrage; (x) *Noct. Att.* faying, that among the beft of Writers, the fweet found of words (*Eupho-*
pho

phonia) was more observ'd , than
Grammar Rules. And lastly, *Cor-*
derius (*γ*) affirms, that Latin con-
 (*γ*) *l. 3. Coll. 34.* sists, rather in Use

and Authority, than
 in Reason or Rule. Say not then,
 that Latin differs from all Languages,
 because of Conjugations and Declensi-
 ons ; as if others wanted them ; or
 they could not be better kept by use,
 when once, they are got without
 Book. It is also frivolous to say, that
 use may do much in others, but Latin
 being mainly founded in the works of
 ancient Authors, no expedient can be
 deviz'd like to *Grammar* ; as though it
 did not rather follow, that those Au-
 thors are the fitter for us to learn by ;
 for it is best drinking at the Fountain
 Head, as the Poet has it, *Dulcius ex ip-*
so fonte—but this is like the *Papists*
 locking up the Bible : Whereas prac-
 tice makes the impression, when
 Rules are not so effectual : and sure it
 were more tolerable, as *Fabius* saith, to
 speak

Speak after the example of *Cic.* or *Cas.* or *Virgil*—though we com short in imitating them. For any by a secret feeling, may discern without art, what is right or wrong by art, and so in Latin.

27. Thus I hav set down the reason of our Youths slow proficiency; and ignorance even in the *idiom* of Latin. Let me now chalk out that way which is as ready, as easy and delightful: in which one years recreation will recompens the toil of many; without preposterous task-

ing the Boys (z) to

(z) *Inopes rerum nugæq;
canora.*

compose Themes,

Orations, or Verses: acts of ripeſt judgment, and the product of an head well ſtored, with

great reading (a),

and diligent obſer-

vance of elegant

Maxims digeſted in-

(a) *Ex rerum cognitione efflorefcat oportet, & redundet Oratio; quæ niſi ſubeſt, res ab Oratore percepta & cognita inanem quandam habet*

elocutionem, & pînè puerilem. Cic. de Or. l. i. Quinque faciunt quaſi membra eloquentiæ; invenire quod dicas; inventa diſponere; deinde ornare verbus; poſt, memoria mandare; tum ad extremum agere ac pronunciare. Id.

to

to common places (b) : Which alone,

(b) *Verbaque provisam
rem non invita sequuntur.*

can make a copious
invention ; and
without which they

cannot be squeez'd out of raw Youth :

For *Nemo potest de eâ re, quam non no-
vit, non turpissime dicere. Cic. de Or. 2.*

and neither are Boys so confident as
to think with the Poets, *Ad rem non
pertinere, verum dicere* ; who being ei-
ther straitned of necessity, or by grace
in speaking corrupted, *id quæque vocari
jubent, quod bellè facit ad versum. Sen.
de ben.* and hence it was called *Ineptia*
poëtandi, by *Ausonius* : so *Angelus Pol.*
fais, scribat Joan. Scotus, & quidem
carmine ut sit ineptior : so *Ter. Varro,*
Poëta transilire lineas impune possunt.

28. Were a Child to take it in, as
his Mother tongue, from his infancy ;
the only way to make him prompt,
were to follow *Montaign's*, whose Fa-
ther took in a Master into his Hous, of
which se §. 4. and experience tels us,
a Nativ tongue is soon attain'd, and if
we

we follow the same Method, we shall no question accomplish our purpose.

29. But where a Boy can read *English* well, he may learn to decline Nouns, and conjugate Verbs; with the *Syntax*: which are not taught for love of themselves (c),

but to be our guides in Construing, and so will better be taken in, by use, than by so frequent repetitions: the Master may then use him to talk in the same

(c) In Gram. sufficit, eas observationes didicisse, quibus possis & ipse latine loqui, & quae ab iis latine scriptae sunt, intelligere non dum anxie innumeras loquendi regulas aucupari, literasq; inter & syllabas insensescere. Morus.

language, having a well composed *Pueriles Sententiae*, the way I learned *French*.

30. It were not amiss, if at the same time he carried about him, a *Vocabulary*, with the Latin of the most usual words, we frame our discours in: for with *Erasmus* (d),

I know not whether any thing be better learnt, than what

(d) Ep. de utilitate Coll.

is learnt by play : not that I would
hav it got off Book, as now at Schools ;
for that is like to making a rope of
sand; words being wing'd, if unchain'd
by a sentence (e) :

(e) *Kraſmus de Arte No-
toriâ.*

but to look a word
upon occasion, as
discours brings it in. By this means,
having learnt his *Grammar*, which is
but a few months task, I would enter
him upon ſom good Latin Author, the
matter of which ſhould be ſuited to
the Scholars capacity ; ſtill the longer,
he ſhould procede to the more ſub-
lime, and ſo, Latin would be as ready
as Engliſh ; for, *Uſus promptos facit.*

31. Let no man laugh at this, and
call it a difficult work, or impoſſible ;
while I am ready to demonſtrate the
truth ; as I think I hav in a pretty good
meaſure ſom years before I taught in a
Free School ; upon a Youth, who had
bin three years from School, in all
which time he had laid aſide his La-
tin : whom, notwithstanding, in four
months

months time, with only one hours instruction daily, I led to the reading of a Physick Book, needing the *Dictionary* (and that but in som words) more than my help; and in the *Greek* to an handsom improvment, so as he could Construe me six or eight verses in the *New Testament* in a morning: should any question the truth hereof, the young Gentleman is not far remote. While I write this, I am credibly inform'd, that in the late times, Dr. *Tully* taught School in *Glocestershire* after this method; and did far outstrip other Masters. Neither know I any difficulty, in practising this method, even in a Free School, were there authority for it: I am sure, they would have like benefit, if not with advantage to what a private Master can make; for good Masters (f) like a rich soil, will make the plant of a taller growth.

(f) *Magni interest quos quisq; audiat quotidie domi, quibuscum loquatur à puero. Cic.*

32. And as we have so many famous Schools in our Land, I wonder, how it is, that runagate rabble, *suoque similima caelo*(g), come so thick in among us?

(g) *At Emollit gentes
clementia caeli.*

having more need, themselves, to be taught *English*, and our *Royal Grammar*, than to be Masters : these are the pest of our Country : by these have our Boys their learning so mangled, that in Free-Schools we are fore'd to make a seat of every one, sent from those petty places.

33. By the former method, a Child might be taught, almost without a Book, in one year, playing : which noble things, if we made our aim, and brought to pass ; we should leave no room for those peddling merchants, to possess or insinuate into the heart of an *English* man ; but rather if they will, like *Hornets*, swarm in among us ; we should employ them as *Gibeonites*.

34. When Latin were thus understood,
they

they might procede in their Studies ; and in a little time, it would appear what peculiar gifts of nature they were endued with : and if there were any secret excellency (h) among them, it would be fetched out ; and a fair opportunity be given, to advance it self by ; which must greatly redound to the good of this Nation ; and bring, even into fashion, the old admired virtues , with much improvement (i), now in this purity of Christian knowledge,

(h) *A puero adamaram,
αὐτὸν ἀπετέλει, ὃ
μεῖροχρον ἐμμενέει ἀλ-
λων. Cic. ad Fr. Q. 1. 3.
Ep. 5.*

(i) *Sic honor & nomen di-
vinis vatibus a que
carminibus dantur post hoc in-
signis Homerus,
Tyrensq; mares animos in
Martiâ bella,
Versibus exaruit. — Hor.*

35. Neither should we need the *Mounsieurs of Paris*, to take those flowers of our Country, into their sleight and prodigal keeping ; and send them back again, transform'd only into *Mimics*

nd *Apes* ; but other Nations then, would be glad to visit us, for their breeding ; or at least would imitate us, in their own Countreys.

36. I do not say, they will in this time, com to an excellent well composed style, in speaking or writing ;

(k) *Περὶ παιδ. ἀγωγ.* for with *Plutarch*

(k) *φύσις ἀνὲρ μαθήσεως.*

As natural disposition, without institution, is blind ; so instruction, without a genius and disposition, is defective ; and exercise without both, is lame and imperfect. Without which three things, a man cannot be accurate, in any art or discipline : And sure I am, the readiest way to attain it, is by being well versed in those Authors ; to which, if the Mother hav luckily contributed store of her wit, they may in time imitate *Tertullian*, for his sententiousness ; *Cyprian* for his gravity ; *Jerom* for his resoluteness ; *Chrysostom's* mellifluous flowing ; *Divine Ambrose* ; devout *Bernard* ; Heavenly *Augustin*, who

who alone is all the former ; Courtly *Eſay* ; learned *Paul* ; elegant *Luke* ; facetious *Erasmus* ; pitthy and concise *Bishop Hall*, like a ſecond *Seneca*.

37. Or to com to our School Authors ; it is a commendable part in Scholars, to be grave as *Cato Senior* was in his prailes, ſharp in his re-proofs, witty in diſcours, ſubtil in teaching, illuſtrious both in words and matter ; eloquent as *Laelius* and *P. Africanus* ; majeſtical as *Scipio* ; of a flagrant wit as *C. Gracchus*, and learned from a Child ; and with *M. Anthony*, relate things to beſt advantage ; with *M. Crassus*, to be accurat in the Latin tongue, and copious in diſcours ; with *Hortensius* to hav a vaſt memory ; ſtudious as *Piſo*, *Tully's Son* in Law ; and with *Julius Caesar*, to take the advantage of a good light, for well drawn Pictures ; by theſe they may in time be admired with *Saluſt*, a Prince among the *Latins*, for his nervous brevity ; and could they com to

the height of eloquence with *Cicero*, they might be compared to the *Roman* Empire, and run style it self, unto the uttermost very perfection of Eloquence : Their prudence and judgment, with *Corn. Tacitus's*, would be in esteem ; their great eloquence like *Livy's* in discours, would not be conceal'd, whom though *Lipsius* call *παυπλόγον*, and frigid in som places, yet is he copious for the grandure and majesty of his Work before others. *Curtius* for his admired plainness in speech, and grace in discours, subtil and clear, without care most accurat ; *Thucydides* almost divine in his speech, grave and brief in elocution ; and *Polybius* not much unlike him, were fit examples for them. I were injurious should I pass over *Homers* excellency, giv'n him by the best of Writers ; *Solon's* great liberty in speaking ; *Pisistratus* his golden Fishing Net ; the palms of *Themistocles* his eloquence, and laurels of Victory ; *Herodotus* in History,

com-

compared to a Garden full of trees; whose walks are decked with flowers, casting forth perpetual odors; or *Theopompus* his perspicuity; *Plato's* eloquence above what is human; whom *Jove* would imitate, were he to speak unto us; *Aristotle* so neat a flower of eloquence, in *Isocrates* his style; whose glory none could equal; *Lycurgus* his prudence; *Demosthenes* as bright as the Sun; polite *Phalerens*; heroic *Virgil*; smooth *Ovid*; great *Theophrastus*; sweet *Xenophon*, whose praises none can sing, without his Muse.

38. And who so can equal any of these, were he born a Prince; then *Brutus* like, would grace the Crown; for as all hav an inbred propensity, to this or that strain; so might our Youth be improv'd, beyond what is ordinary, would but the Masters shorten the way, and release the prisoners, from such drudgery, as *Erasmus* terms it.

39. And thus, I hav presented the Reader with what I had to say, concern-

cerning this Subject. Overlook the mistakes with candour, and account me not imperfect (l)

(l) *Neque est omnino ars ulla, in qua omnia illa, quæ arte effici possunt, à doctore traduntur. Cic. de Or. 2. For Adύνατον ἀριθμῶς πάλιν παρῆναι. Arist. 2. Pol. c. 6.*

or deficient, because I have left him work who shall come after : And seeing I know there are many who will be displeas'd hereat ; I have therfor chosen, to bring in the learned speaking, and tell mine opinion in their words : And

(m) *Est enim plenum ingenui pudoris, fateri per quos profeceris, non ut plerique ex iis, quos attigerunt, fecerunt. Plin. ad verp.*

if, as I confess (m), I have transcrib'd most of what is written ; I do but as the *Latins* did with the *Greeks* ; and the *Greeks* with the *Latins* ; Thus *Justin* borrow'd all from *Trogus Pompeius* : and *Julius Solinus*, much of *Pliny*. *Eratosthenes* wholly translated *Timotheus de Insulis*, not reserving the very Preface. The wittiest piece of *Ovid* is beholden to *Parthenius Chiensis* : yea even the mag-

magnified *Virgil* hath borrow'd in all his works, his *Eclogs*, from *Theocritus*; his *Georgics*, from *Hesiod*, and *Aratus*; his *Aeneids*, from *Homer*; the exploit of *Sinon* and the *Trojan Horse*, as *Macrobius* (x) notes,

he hath *verbatim* (n) Saturnal. l. 5. c. 2. Se him compar'd in c. 3. 4. 5. 6. deriv'd into his se-

cond Book, from *Pisander*. Our own

Profession is not excusable herein;

Thus *Oribasius* and others, hav greatly transcribed *Galen*. *Marcellus Empyr.*

hath word for word, transcrib'd all

Scribonius Largus, de comp. med. with

his very peroration. Thus *Lucian* and

Apuleius, served *Lucius Pratenfis*, in those

Books entitl'd *Lucius*, by the one; and

Aureus Asinus by the other. *Clemens*

Alexandrinus hath observ'd many ex-

amples hereof, among the *Greeks*; and

Pliny (o) saïs, that

conferring his Au-

thors, he generally found those that

went before, *verba-*

tim (p) transcrib'd, (p) Transcriptos ad verbum.

by

by those who came after, and their originals never so much as mention'd; which I hav not thought shame to do; Getting stone and timber of others, yet hav I contriv'd and shap'd the edifice my self: I hav been the Builder, while I sought matter in every place; neither is it the wors, because like the Bee, we hav gather'd *ex alienis hortulis.*

Contenti sumus inventis: aliquid veritatis & posteris conferant. Sen. nat. quæst.

F I N I S.

APPENDIX.

Mula and equa, hav the Dat. and Abl. pl. in *is*, as well as *abus*: *Ex his equis pulli. Varro de re rust. De me his mulis parturam. id.*

Propert. fais, Deis. Val. Flacc. Dei & Deis. so manibus ab unis, and Lucret. Moribus unis.

Cato de re rust. and Lucret. hav sal in the Neuter.

Garumna is also Masc. *Magnus Garumna. Tibull.*

Varro de re rust. writes, verris, not verres in the Nom. which also would sound better in Lilly, being set with natalis and aqualis. Verris octo mensum incipit salire.

Calepine fais Pelagus, is as much Masc. as Neuter, and quotes Flaccus lin. 169 — pelagum quantos aperimus in usus: yet the Dutch Ed. writes pelagus however,

Divitis ad mensam pelagi sylvæq; feruntur.

The

The Ancients from *Buceriaq; greges* in *Lucr.* say *hic & hac grex*.

Although *Dictionaries* afford us not *Cures*, *etis* : yet *Propertius* sais *Jovis Curetis*.

Tibullus and *Varro de re rust.* hav *gelum*, *li* : *Cato* also sais *nè gelus noceat*, and I do not remember that I hav red *gelu* in the *Nom*.

Suet. sais, *discucurri*; *Livy* *discurri*. *Suet.* and *A. Hirt.* say *percucurri* : and *Pliny* in *Ep.* *percurri*.

Suet. sais *laceffi* against *Lilly*.

Many think *Gerunds* in *di*, hav a *Gen.* sing. as well as *pl.* so *Lipsius* in *ep.* *Ut otium sit Italia ipsius & amicorum videndi*.

Lucret. makes *luci* an *Abl.* — in *luci* quæ poterit res *Accedere* : and *Varro*, *vesperi* : *Farciunt meridiæ, vesperi* : so *Columella*, *Se vesperi celant*; and *se vespere celat* : *vesperi* and *vespere exoritur* : *vesperi* and *vespere occidit* : they are then far from being *Dativ adverbials*.

Suet. givs an *Abl.* to *sub* for *ante*; *Sub exitu vita voverat* : and an *Acc.* to *super* for *at*; *Non amplius ter bibere cum solitum super cœnam*, which *Curtius* uses often.

These *Prepositions* also are red after their *Case*.

*Quibus è Lucr. Te prater. Tibull. Te supra.
Lucr. Equora longè Trans abeunt. Flacc.*

Circum I read in Comp. and Apposition.
Circumponito circum radices. Cato.

The Ancients us'd to cut off *s*, ending a word, if a consonant follow'd; *Fontibù' magnis, Lucr.* And *s*, with its vowel before a vowel; *Succesſ' indignos noli tu ferre molestè. Cato.*

Lu in *Luceo* is long, yet *Vivæque producent lúcerna. Hor.*

Among the *Comics*, we read *venústas* and *volúptas*: and *smarägdos* in *Mart. Sardonichas, (smarägdos, adamantas, iaspidas, uno Portat in articulo.*

Lucret. (like the *Greeks*, with *Ᾱpes Ᾱpes—quibus nihil est negatum*) makes syllables long and short at pleasure;

Crassaq; pugnabant liquidis & liquida crassis. and *Hor.* takes the same liberty: but with *Mart.*

Nobis non licet esse tam disertis

Qui musas colimus severiores.

Taliambics are often us'd, as by *Liv. Andronic.*

Dirige odorisequos, ad certa cubilia cānes: so Virg.

Quan-

*Quaquam animus meminisse horret, luctu-
que refugit.*

which *refugit* cannot be of the Preter tens,
as *Servius* would hav it. Thus he also
gives us a dactyl in the sixth foot;

Et spumas miscent argenti, vivaq; sulphura.
In all which cases the Greeks go beyond
the *Latins*.

F I N I S.
